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Soybean Digest



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The New Earlyana Variety

**STUDY STORAGE AT ILLINOIS
SOYA... SOON A GROCERY STAPLE
RUSSIA NEEDS SOYBEAN SEED**

Official Publication

OF

THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

VOLUME 3 • NUMBER 12



OCTOBER • 1943



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THE Soybean Digest

GEO. M. STRAYER, Editor

KENT PELLETT, Managing Editor

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THE AMERICAN SOYBEAN ASSOCIATION

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PLEA FOR GALLANT ALLY

WITHOUT Russia as an ally in this war we of the United States might have had to tell a different story. Unquestionably the heroic struggles of the Russian people to preserve their nation, their industries and their farms have done much to shorten the war, lessen our losses and contribute to the peace.

Russian men and women have fought and died for the right to produce food. Their most fertile and productive lands were wrested from them, and are now being recaptured. The earth has been denuded of crops, livestock and buildings. A new start must be made.

You, as a soybean grower, handler or processor can now make your contribution to the rehabilitation of Russia's scorched earth. Read the plea of J. W. Pincus on page 7. Then write him at the address given and make your contribution. Or, *The Soybean Digest* will be glad to forward any contributions directly to headquarters.

RUSSIA NEEDS YOUR HELP. LET'S REPLANT HER ACRES NEXT YEAR WITH OUR SOYBEANS. LET'S SHOW THEM THAT OUR HEARTS ARE WITH THEM. GIVE SOYBEANS. . .

THE FLOUR SITUATION

THERE are no new developments on the Food and Drug Administration ruling pertaining to the usage of soy flour in the production of white bread. Text of the reply received from W. J. Campbell of that agency is carried elsewhere in this issue. It is the WFA's turn to move. We have asked for a statement of policy from

Judge Marvin Jones, head of that agency. To date it has not been received, although plenty of time has elapsed.

In the meantime the facilities for the production of large quantities of soy flour are being installed. People are protein-hungry. A small percentage of soy flour in the standard loaf of bread would materially contribute to the continued good health and favorable working abilities of the American workman.

Regrettable indeed is the fact that two branches of government should be working at such cross-purposes as in this case. WFA authorizes manyfold increases in soy flour production capacity, and announces that 12 times as much soy foods will be available for domestic consumption as last year. Food and Drug Administration then proceeds to cut off the largest potential market ever offered to soybeans in the food field — and the one being emphasized by WFA.

It does not make sense. We expect it will be straightened out. Today would not be too soon.

FEED WHOLE BEANS?

GOVERNMENTAL officials are much concerned because farmers are threatening to feed whole soybeans. Many farmers are holding back a portion of their crop so they will have protein available if they can not obtain supplies of soybean oil meal. Undoubtedly we do need every drop of soybean oil which it is possible to produce from the current crop. But livestock feeders also need protein supplements. On many farms added acres of soybeans were planted to insure a protein feed. After all, is it any less patriotic to feed soybeans (and thus soybean oil) than to waste feed supplies by not having the proteins available to balance a ration? Is not a little soybean oil cheaper than several bushels of corn?

We do not condone the feeding of whole soybeans when meal can be obtained. But last year's experience with the distribution of meal indicates that there will be some whole beans fed. Let's keep it to a bare minimum. The best way to do so is to keep soybean oil meal moving back to the farms in a constant stream.

SOME IMPROVEMENT

THE 1943 soybean marketing program, at least in the early stages, is functioning much more smoothly than it did a year ago. Shortages of railroad cars seem to have been rather common, but aside from that all details seem to be well in hand.

The premiums offered for low moisture content soybeans have proved to be much less of a chore than had been anticipated. Elevator men equipped with electrical testers have had no difficulty in making representative tests on each load. The man who has produced a crop of exceptional quality is being rewarded. Unless unforeseen things develop the CCC is to be complimented on a good job of planning for the largest soybean crop in history.

Retaining the required amount of good seed now may save growers from the necessity of planting mixed lots again next spring. Farmers who this fall ran into harvesting troubles in fields which had been planted to such seed say they do not care to repeat the experience. The potential supply of seed of adapted varieties is much greater than it was last year. But the demand also is growing as more people are "getting wised up."

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At left, a multiplying field of Earlyana at the soils and crops farm. Right, a comparison of Earlyana (left) and Richland.

Earlyana

By G. H. CUTLER and
A. H. PROBST

EARLYANA is a new soybean variety developed by the Purdue University Agricultural Experiment Station. The original plant was selected in 1931 from a row of Dunfield by Claude Greenham, helper in the plant breeding projects. It seems probable that it originated from a natural hybrid. Its extreme earliness and other desirable plant and seed characters justified its retention and further study. With the upsurge of interest in early-maturing varieties in Indiana, this new strain has come to assume greater and greater importance.

Description

The plant of Earlyana is medium to tall in height, usually approaching that of Dunfield. It is taller than Richland and semi-whip-like in growth-type with the pods distributed somewhat sparsely along the main stem. It stands quite well, as a rule, until the seed is ripe and ready to harvest but is not as resistant to lodging as Richland.

It has purple flowers and brown pubescence. The pods are brown in color, medium to large in size, usually contain two, three and occasionally four seeds, and seldom shatter when ripe.

The seeds are fair to good in quality, medium in size (2750 per pound), light-straw yellow in color and ellipsoidal to ovoidal in lateral outline, with pale hilum and a brown speck at one end of the hilum.

On a moisture-free basis, the seeds contain 19.5 to 21.0 percent of oil and 43 to 45 percent of protein. The iodine number of the oil is 129 to 131.

The seed characters of the Earlyana variety are in some ways similar to those of Ito San. A very noticeable similarity is the brown speck at the end of the hilum.

An Early Soybean for Northern Indiana

It has been observed that Earlyana grows relatively faster in the early stages of growth than other standard varieties with which it has been tested. This characteristic may help in weed control by giving greater competition to weeds and permitting earlier cultivation.

Adaptation

In quite extensive tests during the past three years Earlyana has ripened, on the average, four days earlier at Lafayette, eight days earlier at Bluffton, and 11 days earlier at Wanatah than Richland. In 1942 in the LaGrange tests Earlyana ripened seven days earlier than Richland. All tests indicate that Earlyana is adapted to a fairly wide range of soil and climate conditions in north central and northern Indiana. How far south of Lafayette it ultimately will prove useful cannot be stated at present.

In addition to being tested in Indiana, Earlyana has also been tested in uniform

regional tests with eight commercial varieties in Iowa, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri.

Plant Height

It is not uncommon to find early-maturing varieties of soybeans so short that harvesting is made difficult. This is especially true when such varieties are grown on soils of low fertility.

Earlyana is relatively tall on the average, — three inches taller than Richland. The lower branches and pods are as a rule borne well above the surface of the ground. This results in a minimum loss in harvesting.

Grain Yields

Earlyana has yielded about as well, or better than Richland in the comparative tests. Indeed, its yield has compared favorably at some locations with that of Dunfield and Mandell. This is especially significant when it is remembered that the growth season of Earlyana on the average is eight days shorter than Richland, and 12 to 14 days shorter than Dunfield and Mandell.

Earlyana is quite well balanced in the important chemical properties. It excels Mandell by about one percent and ranks with Richland in oil content but is superior to Richland in both protein content and iodine number of the oil.

Date of Seeding

When grown in comparative tests at Lafayette, Ind., early and medium-early maturing varieties of soybeans have had a tendency to produce as high, or higher yields when planted late in May or the early part of June, as when planted earlier. These varieties have also given quite favorable yields when planted as late as the middle of June. The quality of the seed is usually improved when planted late, and lodging of the plants is not so evident. Furthermore, weeds have not been as bothersome when

(Continued on page 14)

• Early freezes, poor fall harvesting weather and the need for a variety to precede winter wheat have greatly increased interest in early maturing soybean varieties. There is tremendous enthusiasm for the new Earlyana, which was grown in 18 northern Indiana counties by 23 growers this season. The crop was ripe and ready to harvest before October 1, even though planted after the first of June. G. H. Cutler is assistant chief of agronomy at the Purdue University Experiment station. A. H. Probst is assistant agronomist in the division of forage crops and diseases, Bureau of Plant Industry. This article is a condensation of Purdue University Circular 286.

Study Storage at Illinois

● MOST EXTENSIVE IN U. S.

IN KEEPING with the rising importance of soybeans as a food and feed crop, the most extensive soybean storage investigations in the United States are being launched at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture at Urbana, Ill., it is announced by Dean H. P. Rusk.

Construction will start at once on about 70 bins to be used in the studies, which will serve as a basis for recommendations to prevent or reduce storage losses. In addition to furnishing most of the bins, the Commodity Credit Corporation will loan about 100,000 bushels of beans for use in the studies.

Prospects of a record-breaking 1943 crop of 75,250,000 bushels for Illinois and about 200 million bushels for the nation have spurred the studies of problems connected with storage.

Wood vs. Steel

Soybeans tend to lose grade and quality in storage, especially if high moisture levels are encountered or if the grain is damaged by unfavorable weather or freezing temperatures. Records of the 1942 crop indicate a rapid decline in market grade as the season advanced. Almost 90 percent of the October receipts were above sample grade, but by the following March, they had declined to 42 percent.

Problems to be studied include comparisons of wood and steel bins, methods of insect control, best size for bins, moisture movements inside the bins, value of natural ventilation, artificial drying or moisture reduction, designs for meeting strength requirements, methods of maintaining low moisture conditions, effect of storage on germination, fat acidity and market grade and recommended designs for farm storage bins.

Dean G. Carter, chief in farm structures, will be project leader for the department of agricultural engineering and W. L. Burlison, head of the agronomy department, will supervise analysis of the quality of stored beans and determine germination, fat acidity and grade factors. M. D. Farrar, of the Illinois State Natural History Survey, is to be in charge of the insect infestation and control portion of the project.

Pioneers

Leo E. Holman, agricultural engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, is being transferred from Ames, Iowa, to represent the U. S. Department of Agriculture and is expected to arrive in Urbana about October 1. An assistant agricultural engineer will be assigned to aid in the technical phase of the work.

"Illinois is the logical location for this new study," Dean Rusk said. "The College of Agriculture has a long record of pioneering work in soybean research and the state itself produces nearly half of the entire U. S. output for commercial purposes. Soybeans are vital in the wartime production of oil, feed and flour. We welcome the support of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in carrying on these studies."

"This new project is the outgrowth of agricultural experiment station investigations dealing with the storage of corn, wheat and soybeans," said E. W. Lehmann, head of the department of agricultural engineering. "Our work will now be centered

largely on this one crop, in a manner similar to the extensive wheat storage work of the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Kansas and North Dakota and the corn storage studies in Iowa. An experiment station project has already been operating for three years to obtain essential data on beans in storage. The board of trustees recently voted \$18,000 to purchase soybeans for special tests."

Although the investigation involves the use of more than \$200,000 worth of bins, soybeans and equipment, much of the cost will be recovered by the sale of beans at the end of each year's tests, so that the net cost will be very low. Recommendations resulting from the study that bring about even a slight reduction in storage losses will be worth millions of dollars to producers.

— s b d —

Palatable and Meaty

SAUSAGES In Britain

By ROBIN WALKER

(From Great Britain)

Britain has as from July 27th achieved something never previously attempted in the meat trade here or elsewhere — a standardized sausage.

Always a matter of mystery, the contents of sausages have supplied music hall comedians with some of their best jokes, the suggestions ranging from the famous Dog Tray, which was alleged to have disappeared into the mincing machine, to the sawdust which German sausages are now alleged to contain to give bulk.

Soya

The British sausage is to be so standardized that no mystery can remain. We are now only too aware that the sausage will be composed of 37½ percent meat content,

the balance being made up of soya grit flour, water, seasonings and flavourings.

Previously meat content has varied widely between 35 percent to 45 percent. But by standardizing the meat content, the Ministry of Food has opened the way to permission for the use of soya to an increased extent, the loss of meat being made up by an addition of soya.

To make the sausages required to feed a sausage loving country, British butchers were allowed a six percent allocation of manufacturing meat which they used to make up into sausages, which were then sold coupon free acting as a sort of buffer (with bacon) between the rigid rationing allowance and starvation. Anyone who found it impossible to live on the ration and who demanded more meat could always buy sausages or bacon, the only objection to that being that the palatable quality was not too high.

Big Demand

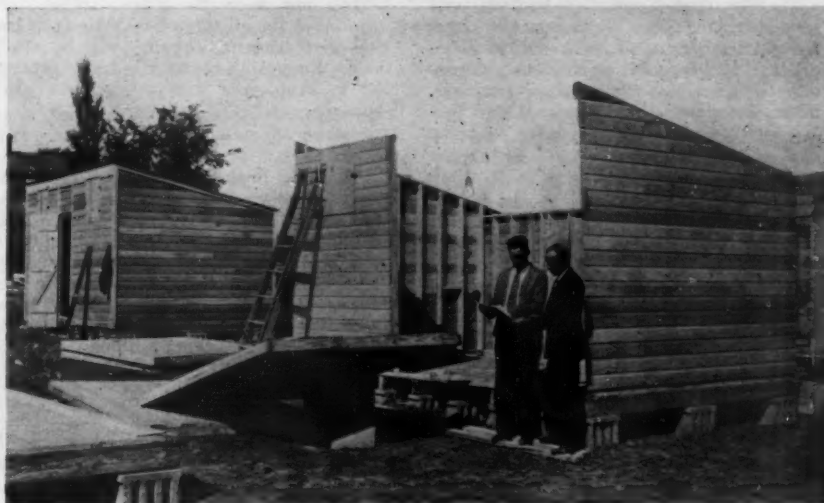
Despite the poor quality of the sausages resulting from the rigid control of the meat used, the butchers and sausage makers just could not get a sufficient supply and could have sold many times the amount actually made.

The soya mixture has also been standardized at 7½ percent and is a new development in most sausage plants, although soya flour has been known and appreciated for its protein value for many years. One Scottish butcher in Glasgow — which is a very sausage-conscious city — had a delivery of the new soya grit early in June and distributed this to some 30 meat preparers who all reported that the admixture of 7½ percent soya grit made the sausages very "palatable and meaty."

The decision to mix soya was taken on the advice of the nutrition experts to the British government. These gentlemen pointed out that bulk for bulk soya was the most nutritious vegetable available for the purpose involved. The soya is in "grit" type, in a stage which allows it to be used to perfection as a filler, and not as a binder.

There can be little doubt but that the development will create a trade practice in Britain which will endure and that this government blessing on soya will be extended to other products and will result in a very much increased use of soya for food bulk-ing purposes.

The first of 70 structures being built for use in the new soybean storage studies at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture. Right is Deane G. Carter, chief in farm structures, and left is Leo E. Holman, agricultural engineer, Bureau of Plant Industry.



Soya...

Soon a Grocery Staple

By DONALD S. PAYNE

JUST five years ago, I saw a listing which was represented to cover all the possible uses of soya in the grocery industry. Thirty-seven products were on the list. Last month, here in Chicago, I saw a similar list, *similar with this exception*... the items had increased to about 4,000 grocery products which can utilize soya to advantage!



Donald S. Payne, Chief Soya Products Section Grain Products Branch. This article is from an address before the meeting of the National Food Distributors in Chicago.

As the food industry extends the manufacture of soya products for consumer use, the government plans to launch an extensive educational campaign to promote soya consumption. It is intended that this campaign will reach all homemakers and institutional operators through use of the radio, feature articles in the press and in magazines, extension work, women's clubs, county agents, public schools, home economics authorities and other available outlets.

The two types of soya flour and grits will be sold to housewives throughout the country. Attractive small packages of these products will be sold for home use, as protein fortifiers in breads, cakes, pancakes, meat loaves, and other homemade standbys.

Soya has tremendous possibilities in various food mixtures. Pancake flours containing varying percentages of soya have already shown excellent sales results in several territories — though none of these have been on the retail market for much more than a year.

Experiments have been tried with various types of *muffin and cake mixes*. Experimental results are favorable and encouraging.

Then, there are the meat "extenders." I am confident that you will see a great deal of soya sold for use with meat products. Soya, with its high protein content and valuable vitamins and minerals, when added to meat, allows the housewife or institutional

operator to make the meat that is obtainable go further in meals. Some of these "extenders" have an additional sales feature which may grow in importance. I refer to those which incorporate adequate seasoning. Some of these seasonings are becoming difficult to obtain.

There are also meat products with soya employed directly in the manufacture — products like sausages, meat loaves and scrapple. Increasingly, producers are incorporating soya. As a rule, there is a noticeable saving in price where soya is used with meat. It is logical that as the popularity of soya grows, and as its nutritional values become better known to the public, producers will feature instead of conceal — the fact that soya is used.

Macaroni

Recently the macaroni industry has been exploring the value of adding soya to paste goods such as *macaroni, spaghetti and noodles*. Several producers are already offering these products containing soya, and many more will do so in the near future.

The use of soya by the baking industry is increasing rapidly. You will find it spreading to include such items as *pretzels and crackers*. Several members of the baking industry are using soya in *bread, rolls, cakes, and doughnuts*. Through these soya-containing products, the baking industry is making a considerable contribution to the nutritional welfare of the nation.

The story of the amazing rise in dry soup sales is a real tribute to the merchandising ability of your own industry. We of the War Food Administration are shipping millions upon millions of pounds of dry soup powders, high in soya content, for rehabilitation work in liberated areas. These soup powders have the advantage of exceptional nutritive value, low cost, and compactness — requiring only a small amount of cargo space. Also they are meeting with widespread popularity. You undoubtedly know of the tremendous volume of dry soups that has been sold in our domestic market. I predict that you will see this volume increase many times as the quantities of the soup powder become better known. *Soya blends well in soup products*, and we know of several plans that are under way to emphasize and increase its value in dry soup.

You may doubt the availability of sufficient soya for all these uses. I can assure you that adequate supplies will be available. Processing capacity is being expanded to keep pace with other soya developments.

— s b d —

The Year Book and Trading Rules of the National Soybean Processors Association for 1943-1944 has just been published including the changes in the oil trading rules. The book contains the constitution and by-laws, officers, directors, list of standing committees, the names of members and other pertinent information, and can be obtained from the Association at 3818 Board of Trade Bldg., Chicago.

— s b d —

E. E. Rice, Louisville, Ky., has recently been named president of the West Tennessee Soya Mill, Inc., Memphis, Tenn.

IOWA SOYBEAN DEMONSTRATION

Soybean varieties adapted to central and southern Iowa were inspected at the Earl Langfitt farm north of Indianola, Iowa, by an enthusiastic crowd of over 100 persons present for the Field Day on October 2. Eight of the leading varieties of soybeans had been planted in consecutive test plots, each variety planted in corn-planter width rows and in drill rows. Additional varieties were planted in small plots for inspection purposes only. Included were edible soybeans, mung beans, and a small plot of the new Lincoln variety.

Inspection of plots was in charge of Chas. R. Weber, who is director of soybean work in Iowa and Minnesota for the Regional Soybean Laboratory of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Preceding the actual inspection of plots a speaking program and a display of soybean products were conducted in the grove at the Langfitt farm. The program was in charge of O. N. La Follette of Indianola, inspector for the Iowa Department of Agriculture.

Speakers included Harry Linn, Secretary of Agriculture for Iowa; Frank Leathers, manager of the Swift and Company Soybean Mill in Des Moines; Prof. H. D. Hughes, head of the department of Farm Crops at Iowa State College; Geo. M. Strayer, secretary of the American Soybean Association; Ed Dias, extension agronomist at Iowa State College; and Maurice O'Reilly, in charge of the Commodity Credit Corporation soybean marketing program for Iowa, and a member of the Iowa AAA committee. The cooperative soybean breeding program being carried on in Iowa was explained by Weber before the group adjourned to the field for plot inspections.

— s b d —

PROCESSOR CONTRACTS

Tentative drafts of Commodity Credit Corporation's 1943 program processor contract have been received by processors but have not been approved or signed by them, according to information received by *The Digest*.

Features of the proposed contract include the following:

1. The processor is authorized to purchase soybeans of the 1943 crop not in excess of the quantity he can process on or before October 10, 1944.

2. The processor shall pay not less than producer support prices, and shall furnish on demand by Commodity a certificate from the person making the original purchase showing that the beans purchased were from the 1943 crop and that the producer received not less than the applicable producer support price.

3. Soybean oil maximum price remains at 11½¢ per pound at Midwest mills, while the price base of bulk soybean oil meal is advanced to \$45.00 per ton basis Decatur.

4. A processing margin of 24 to 31 cents per bushel is allowed by Commodity, depending on size and type of plant, plus an elevator and storage fee of 8 cents per bushel.

Information concerning the final contract will be published in greater detail.

Report From New York

By F. P. BUSSELL

Farm Crops Department
Cornell University

THIS REPORT is part of an effort to learn what promise soybeans offer as a field crop on New York farms and what practices in growing them are best. In February 1943 a questionnaire asking for information was sent to growers and some 425 replies were received. Of this number, more than one-half had harvested part or all of their crop and gave fairly complete reports.

Yields were reported by 234 farmers on 2,368 acres harvested and 46,293 bushels of beans threshed. The average acre yield was 19.5 bushels. The largest acreage (847) was reported from Seneca County where the average yield per acre was 21.5 bushels. Cayuga County reported 583½ acres harvested of a total of 783 planted on 76 farms. Tompkins and Orleans reported 220 and 198 acres respectively with average yields of 20.5 and 19 bushels. There were additional reports from 57 farmers in 17 other counties.

Weather conditions throughout the fall of 1942 were atrocious. The crop ripened very late. Many fields were snow covered at harvest and lodging was general. Some farmers estimated that in their harvested areas from 10 to 50 per cent of the beans remained in the field. Reported yields would doubtless have averaged materially higher had normal harvest weather prevailed.

Varieties

The variety Seneca led in acreage. One hundred thirty-four farmers used it. Seventy-eight planted Cayuga. Mukden was grown on 15 farms, likewise Manchukuo. Four grew the Ontario. A few farmers sowed two varieties and several three. In the longer season areas Seneca yielded higher on the average than any of the others. A few farmers in short season sections stated that it ripened too late and in those areas Cayuga yielded higher. Mukden proved nearly equal in yield to Seneca, but was not in any way superior. Manchukuo was definitely inferior in practically all cases. It ripens too late. Ontario was used on a few farms, but its performance was not impressive.

One hundred forty-two of the 234 farmers reporting grew their soybeans on heavy soil; the others on soil light or medium light in texture. High and low yields were reported in about equal proportions for both soils. The degree of acidity of the soil also seemed to have little effect though this was not definitely established.

This was not the case, however, as regards natural soil fertility. In nearly all cases, men who reported fertility "good" got higher yields than those who reported "poor" or "fair." Soybeans are distinctly not a poor land crop, but respond to fertility very much as do silage corn and cereal grains.

The reports seem to indicate strongly that if grass sod is used, it should be manured and plowed in the fall or in very early spring and well worked down. The feeding range of soybean roots is limited to a relatively small area and the seed bed below should be well firmed.

Soybeans generally did well on land cropped to soybeans the preceding year. They also averaged higher yields where they

followed corn or field beans than where the preceding crop was wheat or oats.

Results indicate that row spacing wider than 28 inches is a waste of land and rowed seed application in excess of 45 to 50 pounds per acre is a waste of seed. The average yields in 28 inch row plantings were considerably higher than those in drilled sowings though there are many other factors such as soil quality, fertility, weed control and the like which affected growth. Nearly all who grew in rows reported good weed control.

Cornell University Experiment Station soybean test plots.



Russia Needs Soybean Seed!

By J. W. PINCUS

The soybean is not a new crop in Russia. It has been grown extensively in the far eastern province near the Pacific coast, north of the Amur River, and close to Manchukuo. It was also grown in the northern Caucasus. The Soviet government took a special interest in this crop and tried to extend its growth in the northern Caucasus and in some parts of the Ukraine. Several years ago they imported new varieties such as Illini from the U. S., and several varieties from Manchukuo. A number of experimental farms devoted exclusively to variety testing, and other experiments with soybeans have been established. In Moscow, there is the Soybean Institute where extensive research on that particular seed is carried on.

During my trip to Russia a few years ago, I visited one of these stations in the northern Caucasus and one near Kharkov in the Ukraine. There I witnessed one of the most interesting and thorough experiments with soybeans that has ever come to my attention. While in Moscow in 1931, I was invited to a dinner given by the Soybean Institute. This meal consisted exclusively from soup to nuts of soybeans. Milk, coffee, roast, cheese, and various desserts were made from this seed. It is easy to see why the soybean has become one of the most important seeds during the present period of embattled Russia.

Soybeans were included among the seeds requested by Russian agricultural authorities. Particularly desirable were early maturing seeds. However, the early frost in Wisconsin, Minnesota, and North Dakota last fall prevented the shipment of these seeds, despite the good intentions of a num-

One hundred ninety-eight reported that they inoculated the seed before sowing; 44 said they did not inoculate, and one did not state. The fact that 84 per cent of all growers practiced seed inoculation indicates appreciation on their part of the advantages to be derived from it.

In spite of all the discouragements encountered in 1942, 205 or 87 per cent of the growers stated that they would try them again in 1943. Only 12 stated definitely that they would not grow them and 17 were undecided. Some remarked that soybeans were good insurance to meet a threatened shortage of protein in dairy feeds and that they would continue to grow them on that account.

ber of growers. However, several carloads of early maturing soybeans were purchased from Canada.

In addition to these commercial seeds, Russian agricultural authorities have appealed for new varieties of soybeans for experimental planting. Among those that we were able to send last year were Cayuga, furnished by the Cornell Experiment Station. We have also obtained quite a collection of new varieties through the courtesy of Dr. W. J. Morse, of the U.S.D.A.

Plea for Help

I am taking this opportunity to ask the readers of *The Soybean Digest* and members of the American Soybean Association to inform us what kinds and what quantities they would be in a position to contribute after the harvest in the fall of 1943. We would also appreciate their letting us know approximately when these will be ready for shipment. We shall then notify you in due time as to how to pack, and where to ship. Russian War Relief will pay all transportation expenses and furnish seamless bags, labels, and tags. Labels and tags contain the name and address of the contributor, the kind of seed contributed and its germination. It is placed inside every bag of seed and the tag is attached to the outside bag.

When he contributes, every soybean grower can be sure that he is doing his bit to help the Russian people in their gallant fight. We feel sure that he will be glad to have an opportunity to express his appreciation for the courage and fortitude of our Russian allies.

Address: Russian War Relief, Inc.,
11 East 35th St., New York, N. Y.



SOY SPROUTS

By C. M. McCAY and
CHRISTINE A. HELLER

School of Nutrition
Cornell University

OUR DAILY paper would surprise us if it carried an ad: "WANTED: a vegetable that will grow in any climate, rivals meat in nutritive value, matures in three to five days, may be planted any day in the year, requires neither soil nor sunshine, rivals tomatoes in vitamin C, has no waste, can be cooked with as little fuel and as quickly as a pork chop." The Chinese discovered this vegetable centuries ago in sprouted soybeans. Today they are an important food for many millions.

Soybean sprouts can be seen any day in the markets of New York's Chinatown. They are produced in the local cellars and sold from bins or barrels like other vegetables. The Chinese probably evolved this vegetable over the centuries because it could be produced easily, required little fuel for cooking, had a pleasing flavor and a high value in nutrition. The typical American has developed a taste for soy sprouts by eating an occasional meal at Chinese restaurants.

Ordinary field varieties of soybeans are ready for the dinner table after they are sprouted. Sprouted beans require no preliminary preparation and can be cooked ready to eat in 10 to 20 minutes.

Don't Give Up

Sprouted beans prevent scurvy, due to the formation of vitamin C while the bean is sprouting. Furthermore they are not likely to produce intestinal gases, and thus differ from navy beans cooked in the usual way.

Many housewives have made one or two attempts to sprout beans but have given up in despair after they obtained nothing but a few handfuls of mouldy, spoiled beans.

Whether a pound or a ton of beans are to be sprouted, two items should be purchased (1) soybeans that will grow, and (2) a can of chlorinated lime, which the chemist calls calcium hypochlorite and the housewife uses for disinfecting. After this one needs a container for the sprouting beans.

The beans are washed once or twice and allowed to soak overnight, starting with lukewarm water. A pound of beans needs about 3 pints of water. To this water the housewife adds a pinch of chlorinated lime. The man who sprouts 20 pounds of beans makes a paste of 3 teaspoons of chlorinated lime, mixes this with a pint of water and finally stirs it into the 30 quarts of water that cover his beans. The next morning the water used for soaking is poured off and the beans are poured into the sprouting vessel. Remember that the beans will double their volume as they sprout.

For small amounts of beans use a clean flower pot, a loose cloth bag, a milk bottle

• The Emergency Food Commission of Governor Thomas E. Dewey of New York is conducting a campaign for the general acceptance of soy sprouts as part of its food conservation program. This material from the School of Nutrition, Cornell University, was prepared for use in that campaign. An extensive pamphlet of recipes using soy sprouts and other soy foods is available through the War Information Service, 80 Centre Street, New York City.

★ ★ ★



or a fruit jar. If a flower pot is used put a piece of wire netting or cloth across the opening.

A damp cloth should be used to cover the beans in the flower pot. This in turn is covered with a piece of damp cardboard to exclude light. The beans in the flower pot are watered several times per day. The bottom of the pot should be raised or tipped slightly so that all the water drains out. Each evening it is safest to sprinkle with water containing a teaspoon of chlorinated lime in three gallons of water.

If the beans are placed in a bag they should be suspended in a dark, damp place such as a covered pan with a little water in the bottom. They are sprinkled like the beans in the flower pot.

If the beans are placed in a fruit jar or milk bottle, they are watered by filling the bottle two or three times per day, after which the bottle is turned upside down for the remainder of the time so the water will drain out and the beans get air. This bottle or jar should be kept in a dark place or the beans will turn yellow and then green.

The beans are ready to eat on the third to fifth day. The authors have used all of these methods and they work.

Soybean sprouts are cooked and served with the bean attached. These beans have a very chewy texture — crisp and waxy like the peanut. They need to be cooked only long enough to remove the "raw bean" flavor. Usually 10 to 20 minutes' cooking is sufficient.

The sprouts can be used in many interesting ways. They can be sauteed and served

as a plain vegetable. Since the soy is high in fat, only a small amount of fat should be used in frying. To saute: Heat a very small amount of fat in a skillet. Lightly brown some sliced onion (optional). Add the bean sprouts and a small amount of water. Cook for 10 to 15 minutes. Or — Steam the bean sprouts for 7 to 10 minutes, add to lightly browned onions and cook in the skillet for 2 to 3 minutes. Or — Wash the sprouts. Place in a cold frying pan (it is not necessary to add water). Cook over fire for about 8-10 minutes. Then add fat ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 teaspoon per pound of beans) and salt to taste. Cook 2 to 4 minutes longer.

Some Dishes

Bean sprouts are very tasty when steamed and added to a sour sauce such as Mock Hollandaise. They can be added to cooked vegetable mixes or casseroles as well as stews. They can be used in making the typical chop suey dishes. If soy sauce is not available as a flavoring in making these dishes, a mixture of molasses, Worcestershire sauce and ginger may be used instead. (Mix 1 tablespoon molasses, 1 tablespoon Worcestershire and a pinch of ginger.)

The crispy texture of the bean sprout makes it a welcome addition to raw vegetable salad mixes. Slip the skins off the beans. Steam the beans and sprouts for 10 minutes. Chill. Combine with other vegetables. Add dressing and serve.

The Chinese add chopped sprouts with soy sauce and other seasonings to scrambled eggs and omelets.

There are a multitude of intriguing ways in which these sprouts can be used. Housewives may find it interesting and profitable to do a little experimenting.

— s b d —

1944 CONVENTION TO URBANA, ILL.

The 1944 convention of the American Soybean Association will be held on the University of Illinois campus at Urbana, Ill., Sept. 13 and 14.

This announcement comes jointly from Dr. W. L. Burlison, head of the Department of Agronomy at the University, representing the 1944 hosts, and J. E. Johnson, Champaign, Ill., president of the Association.

Since the convention will be held in the heart of soybean growing territory, extensive educational exhibits of soybeans and soybean products will be featured. The work at the university's Agronomy Farm and at the U. S. Regional Soybean Laboratory will be open for inspection.

Plans are now under way to make the 1944 meetings the largest in the history of the organization.

— s b d —

George Franklin Booker, 51, editor and part owner of *Seed Trade News* since 1939, died suddenly at his home at Western Springs, Ill., of a heart attack August 21. Prior to his connection with the seed publication, Mr. Booker was with the Bureau of Fruits and Vegetables at Washington.

Harvest Conditions Generally Good

WITH harvesting weather ideal, combining was proceeding at a rapid pace in early October. Yields in the central soybean belt measure up roughly to those of last year, reports to *The Digest* indicate.

There has been little frost damage in most sections, but considerable drought damage in the Southeast and west of the Missouri River. Beans are grading well, with many collecting the premium for low moisture content.

There seems to be no particular squeeze on combines or storage space except locally, unless unusually favorable combining weather brings beans on the market faster than the railroads can handle them.

The seed situation is favorable if growers will make a practice of saving available stocks.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture October 1 forecast is for 208,868,000 bushels from 11,480,000 acres, which is a slight drop from the September 1 estimate. Indicated average per acre yield is 18 bushels, compared to 19.5 for 1942.

October 1 reports follow:

ILLINOIS

J. E. Johnson, Champaign, for central: Soybean combining going twice as fast as anticipated. 25 percent combined Oct. 5. Yield 3 to 5 bu. below 1942. Later maturing fields may show slightly higher average. Quality very fine, beans smaller than usual due to weather conditions. Moisture content low with farmers doing good job harvesting. No frost damage. There could be temporary storage problem with soybeans ripening rapidly. Percentage for hay 2. Recommend seed men, elevator men and growers look well to keeping best lots of beans for seed purposes.

J. C. Hackleman, dept. agronomy, University of Illinois: 85-90 percent beans in central Illinois, 75 percent in north out of danger. Yield smaller than 1942 according to current combining reports. No frost damage. Probably central Illinois beans reduced in size by drought and crop in southern section definitely reduced. Elevators report many No. 1 beans, moisture content low as 9.5 percent. Quality to date excellent. Two or three more weeks of perfect weather will see most beans out of field. More for hay than earlier anticipated, probably up to 12½ percent compared to 8 or 9 in 1942. We expect ample seed stocks. Only possible shortage might be of Richland if out of state demands heavy.

Russell S. Davis, Clayton, for western: No frost yet. No beans harvested. Yield looks lighter than 1942. Need two weeks more for last planting. Drought damage on thinner soils. Combines will start in earnest in about a week. About 10 percent for hay, more if killing frost in 10 days.

Frank S. Garwood and Sons, Stonington, for south central: No killing frost yet, yield about same to slightly lower than 1942. Beans harvested to date grade No. 2 with 11 to 12 percent moisture. Maturing rapidly, crop in excellent shape if weather continues dry. Many late beans still require 2 weeks to be out of danger of frost. Adequate storage if farmers store some on farm. 4 to 5 percent for hay.

Walter W. McLaughlin, Decatur Farm Management, Decatur: Yields in general are disappointing. Many who had 28 to 30 bu. last year are harvesting 20 to 22 this year. Drought has cut yields in this territory 10-25 percent.

A. J. Surratt, federal statistician, Springfield: 82 percent safe from frost Oct. 1 without significant frost damage as yet. Yield about same as 1942. Returns from combining mostly from lower central and southeast counties indicate Sept. 1 estimate of 21.5 bu. is too high, unless northern yields offset. Yields cut 10-50 percent in southeast quarter by drought. Beans grade good to very good. Probably best in years.

Will need killing frost by mid-October to kill green weeds and growth for good combining. Adequate storage available, but favorable combining weather will likely result in heavier marketings during latter half of October than can be handled readily. 12 percent for hay.

H. J. Knapp, head grain dept., A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., Decatur, for central: Yield probably somewhat less than earlier estimates but too early to determine. Best yields should show up later. Drought damage very bad in south part of state and has cut yields this area. Beans will grade excellent unless bad harvesting weather develops. 5 percent for hay. Supply pure seed stocks sufficient.

IOWA

Maurice O'Reilly, Iowa AAA, Des Moines: 96 percent mature before killing frost. Damage almost negligible. Yield equal to 1942. 95 percent will grade No. 2 or better. 5-6 percent harvested. Combining prospects good. Adequate storage available. 2 percent for hay. Sufficient pure seed stocks for 1944.

John Sand, Marcus, for northwest: 95 percent matured before killing frost. Very little frost damage except some in CCC beans having mixture of late varieties. Yield about same as 1942. 25 percent crop harvested Sept. 29, many beans grading No. 2. All combines busy putting in long days with dry weather much in favor. Less than 5 percent for hay. Northwest Iowa exceptionally well supplied with good Richlands for 1944 planting.

Howard L. Roach, Plainfield, for northeast: 70 percent matured before frost. Some damage to AAA seedings. Yield 110 percent 1942. Beans will grade mostly 2 and 3. Adequate storage not available. Will be sufficient pure seed stocks for 1944 if farmers hold back early maturing beans.

Iowa Crop Report: Indicated yield per acre on October 1 was 20.0 bushels, which with an acreage of 1,965,000 acres, should result in a production of 39,300,000 bushels, about the same as the 1942 crop. Early varieties of soybeans were ripe by October 1. Harvesting had become general in the northern districts by that date, and is now under way in all parts of the state. September frosts stopped development of some late varieties or late planted beans before full maturity, but there is no substantial loss in production.

INDIANA

Peter J. Lux, State AAA, Indianapolis: 92 percent matured before frost. Yield about same as 1942, 2 bu. above earlier estimates. Drought damage in southern part of state. 1 percent harvested. Beans will grade good. No storage problem if railroad cars available. 17 percent for hay. Sufficient pure seed for 1944.

K. E. Beeson, extension agronomist, Purdue University: State yield 19 bu. compared with 21 in 1942. Very slight frost damage as of Oct. 4. Some drought damage in southwest. Early combined soys grade No. 2 with as low as 10 percent moisture. Fine weather to date with harvesting just nicely under way. Little more for hay than last year. Sufficient pure seed available for 1944.

J. B. Edmondson, Clayton, for south central: No killing frost yet, 95 percent beans safe. Yield 110-115 percent 1942. Beans mature enough for combining next 10 days will grade high No. 2, some close to No. 1 direct from combine. Richlands and earliest Dunfields being harvested. Heavy concentration of combines this general area but every one will have to be kept busy to get all beans out of field. If terminals can relieve local elevators sufficiently will be enough storage space. Farmers should use own storage facilities. Will be sufficient pure seed stocks if preserved. Average grower inclined to fire crop to market at harvest time regardless of purity or quality, then a wild scramble for good seed in spring.

OHIO

R. D. Lewis and D. F. Beard, dept. agronomy, Ohio State University: 90 percent matured before killing frost.

Per acre yield 90 percent 1942. Slight frost damage in extreme north. Beans will grade high. 5-10 percent crop harvested, with excellent harvesting weather and conditions to date. Adequate storage available. 10 percent for hay. Sufficient pure seed stocks for 1944.

D. G. Wing, Mechanicsburg, for central: 100 percent matured before killing frost. Yield 100 percent of 1942. Some beans combined with as low as 13 percent moisture. A good frost to kill weeds would be okay. I think storage adequate if railroads can handle beans.

G. G. Melroy, Irwin, for central: No real killing frost to date but some damage by light frosts last 2 weeks. Beans will probably grade better than last year. 4 percent harvested. Heavy frost needed before harvesting will really get under way, due to weeds.

MISSOURI

J. Ross Fleetwood, extension specialist, University of Missouri: No frost as of Oct. 4. Yield 90 percent 1942 but larger than normal. Some drought damage in south and almost bound to be some frost damage. Very little harvested but prospects good. Adequate storage. 20-25 percent for hay. Seed supply for 1944 sufficient.

Roy H. Monier, Carrollton, for Carroll County: No beans harvested yet. Severe drought damage. Beans will be small with lots of damaged and defective beans. 50 percent for hay. Good harvesting prospects. Adequate storage.

ARKANSAS

Jacob Hartz, Stuttgart, for east half: No frost to date. Yield cut to 50 percent 1942 by drought but somewhat above earlier estimates. Will start harvesting about Oct. 15. 50 percent or more for hay. Adequate storage.

Albin Anderson, DeWitt, for Arkansas County: Yield 25 percent 1942 due to drought. No frost damage if frost holds off 30 days. Oil beans should be ready to combine Oct. 15, hay beans Nov. 1. I believe 50 percent oil beans have been cut for hay. Plenty of combines. Some scattered places have had good rains while many places in county have not had rain since June.

MINNESOTA

Chas. W. Stickney, State AAA, St. Paul: for south: 80 percent matured before first killing frost. Per acre yield same as 1942. Very little frost damage. 50 percent will grade 1-4. None harvested. 20 percent for hay. Storage adequate.

Minn. Crop Reporter: Preliminary acres for harvest indicate only 260,000, acre yield 15 bu., compared to 1942 acreage of 273,000 and 13 bu. yield. Indicated Sept. 1 production 3,900,000 bu. compared with 1942 final of 3,549,000.

John W. Evans, Montevideo, for southwest central: Yield 50 percent above 1942. Some late maturing or late planted beans hurt by frost. None harvested, but prospects okay. Many fields on low ground became very weedy and are cut for hay. Big shrink in acreage this year due to flax program and last year's frost damage. Many wish now had planted more soybeans.

W. G. Green, Lakeside, for southwest: 60 percent matured before killing frost. Per acre yield 15-25 bu., 10 percent above 1942. Beans very well matured. Expect to grade No. 4 or better. Since last report quite a lot of acreage cut for hay.

WISCONSIN

Geo. Briggs, agronomist, Agricultural College: In south 60 percent, in north and central 50 percent crop matured before killing frost. Yield 140 percent 1942 where ripe. Frost damage severe in some northwest areas. Beans will grade mostly No. 2 if frost holds off. None harvested as of Oct. 2. Storage adequate in south area, otherwise farmers need storage away from farms. Plenty of seed if suitable adapted seed can be kept from market.

John Dries, Saukville, for Lake Shore region: 80 percent matured before frost.

(Continued on page 10)

SOYBEAN CROP REPORT

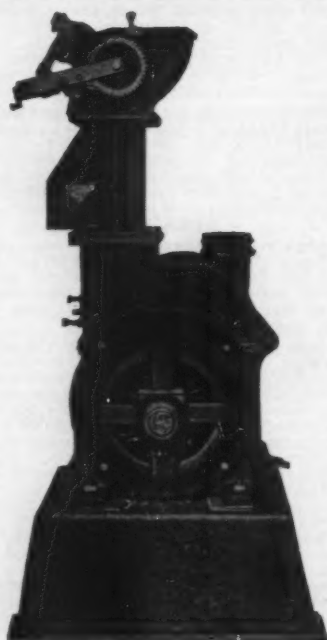
(Continued from page 9)

Yield equal to or better than 1942. No frost damage. Some drought damage. Beans will grade No. 2 or better. Oct. 20 to Nov. 1 probable harvesting period.

MICHIGAN

A. A. Johnson, farm crops department, Michigan State College: 50 to 60 percent crop still immature. Much of acreage not yet frosted. Yield 10-15 percent under 1942. Frost damage in local areas. Harvesting prospects good if fall fairly dry. New early maturing varieties showing to good advantage in test plots and seed fields. Seed stocks early maturing varieties not ample. Percentage for hay 5-10 percent.

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NEW YORK

F. P. Russell, Farm Crops Dept., Cornell University, for west and central: Frosts generally of few hours duration and little damage resulted. Leaves on some varieties still green but beans fully plump. Yield probably equal to 1942 if frosts hold off until Oct. 15. None harvested yet. Practically none for hay but beans widely used for silage with corn. Much fine quality mixture now going into silos.

PENNSYLVANIA

State Crop Report: Soybeans for beans did not develop well in many fields southwest of mountains due to lack of moisture. Beans for hay now being harvested, with yields above average.

NEBRASKA

Peter Marr, Fremont, for northeast: No frost damage as yet. May be some on later planted beans. 20 percent damage by drought. Yield 25 percent better than 1942. 15 percent crop harvested, with prospects good. Storage adequate. 1 percent for hay. Supply of pure seed for 1944 not sufficient.

Kenneth M. Reed, Beatrice, for Gage County: 100 percent of crop matured before killing frost. Yield about same as 1942. No beans harvested, should grade No. 2-3. Beans standing well yet. None for hay unless weather prevents combining. All will be marketed locally and storage space available. Most beans very weedy.

KANSAS

E. A. Cleavinger, extension division Kansas State College, for east: No frost yet. Drought in August and early September with beans still making some recovery. Drought has shriveled seed and lowered yield. Hard to tell yet which are hurt worst, early or late varieties. Beans will grade No. 2 or lower. 20 percent for hay due to drought. Few harvested but prospects good. Seed supply sufficient if germination okay.

State Crop Report: Soybeans maturing rapidly and harvest starting in southeast.

NORTH DAKOTA

B. E. Groom, Greater North Dakota Ass'n, Fargo: 75 percent matured before killing frost. Late plantings hurt fully 25 percent. Early plantings yield better than 1942. One Page, N. D., grower has 1,500 bu. in bin, all Minsoy top grade, the only sizeable field reported. Harvesting delayed by other crops and wet weather. Growers developing better varieties for this area.

DELAWARE AND MARYLAND

C. E. Burkhead, Maryland Crop Reporting Service: Prospects have dropped materially since July 1. Drought continues unabated in most soybean producing areas. Condition in Maryland dropped from 81 to 58 percent normal on Sept. 1; in Delaware from 85 to 54. Unusually large acreage being cut for hay. Indicated production for beans dropped 31 percent July 1 to Sept. 1.

OKLAHOMA

Gaston Franks, county agent for Ottawa County: 40 percent crop will mature ahead early frost, 80 percent, late frost. 50 percent damage to crop by drought. Most will grade No. 2-3. 20 percent crop cut for hay before recent rains. Storage inadequate. Oil soybean production on increase here. 1,200 acres to be harvested for seed. Would have been 2,000 with proper moisture and growing conditions.

NORTH CAROLINA

J. A. Rigney, agronomy department, State College Station: Yield average 10 bu. per acre, much lower than earlier estimates. Very severe drought during August and September, reducing state yields severely. Many growers cut crop for hay, and some now cutting. 20-25 percent for hay. Bean quality good, enough moisture to fully mature beans set. Probably enough combines to harvest reduced crop.

ALABAMA

H. R. Albrecht, agronomy and soils, Agricultural Experiment Station: Considerable cut in yield by drought. Many fields originally grown for seed being cut for hay. Harvesting equipment not adequate all sections. Yield less than 1942. Next year's seed situation doubtful.

EASTMAN WITH GENERAL MILLS

A new vegetable oil and protein division has been established by General Mills, Inc., with Mr. Whitney H. Eastman as president, Mr. H. A. Bullis, president of General Mills, has announced.

Mr. Eastman joined the staff of General Mills as research executive on June 1, 1943, after many years of management experience with leading vegetable oil industries. His appointment as president of the General Mills vegetable oil and protein division emphasizes the decision of the company to expand in that field, Mr. Bullis said.

The vegetable oil and protein division is the twelfth of General Mills' operating divisions. The others include the five geographical divisions — eastern, central, western, southwestern and southeastern; Larrowe, farm service, star grain, special commodities, and mechanical manufacturing divisions.

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NOW is the time to select good quality seed of recommended varieties. With generally good seed maturity and harvesting weather, the seed situation should be better this year than last, and the seed of recommended varieties should be plentiful. But it appears now that the demand will be heavy and the supply may be short unless farmers who grow these varieties save a generous quantity.

The tendency is to market all the first seed harvested regardless of quality. But often later harvested beans do not make as satisfactory seed, and as a result there is a general scramble for seed the next spring.

If growers will take the situation in hand now there should be no necessity for anybody to plant inferior CCC seed of mixed varieties again next spring. The bad results of planting such seed are showing up this fall when in many localities the only fields to show frost damage are those planted to the mixed lots, and farmers are encountering harvesting difficulties when all the beans in a field do not mature at the same time.

Soybeans to be saved for seed should be combined carefully to avoid cracking and splitting the beans, and any weed seeds present should be removed by the combine or taken out with a fanning mill. The moisture content of the beans should be reduced to 13 percent or less; and, after the beans are dry, they should be stored in a cool, dry place away from excessive air circulation.

For Ohio

Of course the adapted varieties vary with the different sections. In Ohio, Wisconsin No. 3 and Wisconsin No. 60 are good early varieties, and Richland and Mingo are the best of the medium early varieties. There will also be a call next spring for good quality seed of later varieties such as Dunfield, Illini and Scioto.

In Iowa

Richland is the recommended variety for the northern three tiers of Iowa counties. Mukden and one strain of Manchou, known as Black Hilum Manchou, are best for central Iowa, though Richland is approved for this area also if planted in rich soils. Dunfield and Illini are preferred for southern Iowa.

Illinois

J. C. Hackleman, professor of crops extension at the University of Illinois College of Agriculture, is telling central and south-central Illinois growers that they will have better results if they will stick to varieties adapted to that area and leave the early maturing varieties for growers further north.

In 1942 there was an unprecedented demand for early varieties. When Richland, Mukden and Mandell seed supplies ran out, growers in the northern section had to use varieties adapted to central and south-central Illinois. Since these varieties matured later, they suffered considerable loss.

Richland is the highest yielder for northern Illinois, according to tests. For central

and south-central Illinois, tests indicate that early maturing beans are not as high yielding as varieties like Illini, Dunfield and Chief.

— s b d —

National winners in the Wayne Feed "Victory Farmer" contest have been announced by Allied Mills. From the thousands of records submitted, the 10 best in each of 10 different feeding classifications were selected and the farmers submitting these records were each awarded a \$25.00 War Bond. Efficiency of production and efforts exerted in producing "More Food for Victory" were the determining factors in selecting the winners.

SEND US THOSE SOYBEAN PHOTOS

Soybeaners, send us your good soybean photos. We will pay cash for them.

In answer to our appeal for pictures in the August issue, a number of very good ones were sent in, and will appear soon in these columns.

But we can use several more. Our August offer still stands: \$3.00 for each photo accepted, \$5.00 for the best photo of any month, provided that three or more are accepted.

Persons submitting winning pictures agree to furnish the negatives to THE SOYBEAN DIGEST for reprint purposes. All pictures accepted become our property.

Any photo featuring soybeans goes, from field to factory to fireside.

YOU CAN HELP STRETCH PROTEIN-RICH FEEDS

The country's soybean oil meal supply is limited. Yet, because of its high protein content, soybean oil meal is more valuable and in greater demand than ever.

Tell your customers, therefore, how to make soybean oil meal go as far as possible. Doing so, you can help yourself and your country.

Here are a few suggestions. Feed cows according to actual need; don't waste protein by feeding production rations to dry stock and bulls. Put pigs on a good pasture, restrict soybean oil meal in their fattening rations—after they have reached 75 to 100 pounds. Feed sows when they need proteins the most—during gestation and lactation.

There are countless suggestions on how to conserve protein-rich feeds in a new bulletin released by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Write for your copy of the "Government-Industry Protein Conservation Program." It can be most helpful.

And may we thank you for your cooperation in these times. Because of wartime conditions, we cannot supply you with all the Swift's Oil Meal you want. You have been most understanding. We will, however, continue to make every effort to distribute the available supply fairly.



GUARANTEED
Old Process
43% Protein

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SOYBEANS ARE AMMUNITION

The time may not be far off when we can again build bins for soybean storage — a product mighty close to being a "must" in the war program. What's more, Washington is shifting away from their attitude "civilian requirements don't count" and this, too, must improve your chances to install bins.

In the meantime, settle on your specifications so that you will be ready.

Stave or Monolithic
Any capacity needed

THE NEFF & FRY CO.
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Explanation of Soy Flour Ruling by Food and Drug Administration

• The following letter by W. G. Campbell, Commissioner of Food and Drugs, is in answer to a letter written by Geo. M. Strayer, secretary of the American Soybean Association, vigorously protesting the recent ruling of the Food and Drug Administration limiting the amount of soy flour which may be used in bread to one-half of one percent. Strayer's letter appeared in the September issue. THE SOYBEAN DIGEST is glad to furnish Mr. Campbell space for reply although we feel that he could have been more explicit in stating his reasons for making an outlaw of soy flour. His letter is somewhat condensed for lack of space. Members of the Association, as well as many other people interested in the nutritional welfare of the country, are making every effort to advance "reasonable grounds for reopening the record," as suggested by Mr. Campbell.

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY
FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 16, 1943

Mr. George M. Strayer, Secretary
American Soybean Association
Hudson, Iowa

Dear Mr. Strayer:

I have your letter of September 6 in further reference to the exclusion of soy flour from bread by the proposed standards issued on August 3.

Your letter and others we have received on this question are obviously based on the assumption that the Food and Drug Administration is hostile toward soy products. Let me say at the onset that this impression, wherever it prevails, is utterly without foundation.

The Food and Drug Administration is fully aware of the nutritional values of soy flour as shown in reports of a long list of scientific investigations. . . We know the mounting production of soy flour and the need for its increased use to correct shortages of protein resulting from restricted meat and milk supplies. Rather than impede the use of soy flour we would encourage its use to the extent that we can properly do so. But our attitude in such matters has no bearing on the question of the necessity for us to follow the procedure which Congress wrote into the law. . .

In making it the duty of the Federal Security Agency to prescribe food standards which become the law of the land Congress imposed detailed requirements on the procedures to be followed. We are not at liberty to ignore those requirements. Standards would be invalid and their promulgation would be futile and wasteful of time and funds for both industry and government if we failed to follow any detail of the prescribed procedure. . .

You say you asked a competent attorney to survey the evidence of record and that his survey discloses much specific, technical, positive evidence in favor of the use of soy flour in small percentages . . . and that there appears to be no specific evidence whatever indicating any reasons why it should not be used. Suffice it to say that the attorneys . . . who assisted the Administrator in making the proposed findings of fact, evidently did not share this opinion. . . Our study of the recorded testimony suggests to us no basis for taking issue with their conclusions.

The testimony of record relates primarily to enhanced protein values resulting from the use of soy flour. . . It would in our judgment be more than difficult to show from the record that the replacement of only three parts of wheat flour in each hundred would be a significant nutritional contribution. . . The record does not show what amount of soy flour should be used to make a contribution that is significant or substantial. . .

We were aware that most of the bread on the market made from white flour and soy flour contained from ten to forty percent soy flour. If the proposed order were made final without change it would in nowise affect bread made with wheat flour and sufficient quantities of soy flour to characterize it and contribute substantially to its nutritional worth. . .

Our actions have been guided largely by recommendations of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council and of nutritionists in the War Food Administration. If those nutritionists recommend some specified percentage of soy flour in bread on the ground that that percentage will make a substantial contribution to nutritional welfare, there is no question that a supplemental hearing will be announced to take testimony on the point.

As I told you in my letter of August 23, it was expected that the issuance of a proposed order would result in a crystallization of thought as to what phases of the bread standards should receive further consideration. We were thoroughly unwilling to subject the Government and the interested industries to the needless expense of reopening the bread hearing in its entirety on all of the multiplicity of points involved. Publication of the proposed order was intended to give everyone an opportunity . . . to advance reasonable grounds, if they exist, for reopening the record and presenting additional testimony on these issues.

The Federal Security Administrator has addressed the War Food Administration requesting suggestions as to what points in the bread standards should receive further consideration. We are now awaiting the response of that Administration.

Very truly yours,

W. G. Campbell,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

The future development of the

Soybean Industry

as a vital part of our National Economy will become significant—

—when—

- The geneticist develops improved soybean varieties
- The grower husband better cultural practices
- The processor attains higher quality products
- The food specialist develops savory foods
- The technical expert devises practical applications
- The consumer realizes the benefits of full utilization of the versatile soybean

"THE CASH CROP THAT PAYS DIVIDENDS TO EVERYONE!"

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF

General Mills, Inc.

Vegetable Oil and Protein Division

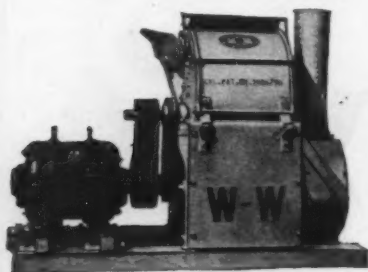
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Market Street

We invite the readers of THE SOYBEAN DIGEST to use "MARKET STREET" for their classified advertising. If you have processing machinery, laboratory equipment, soybean seed, or other items of interest to the industry, advertise them here.

Rate: 5c per word per issue.
Minimum insertion \$1.00.

WANTED to hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. WM. HAALEY, Baldwin, Wis.



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The Star Cylinder used in the W-W Grinder is a Brute for Strength, the strongest and most expensive cylinder built, and easily handles heavy and compact materials.

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Our grinders can be adapted for any type of Grinding, Pulverizing Dry Materials, Grinding Materials with high grease or oil content, as well as grinding of Wet, Green, Bulky or Stringy Materials.



If you are interested in grinding jobs of any kind or size, ask for more information at once. Write

W-W. Grinder Corp.
DEPT. SB WICHITA, KANSAS

EARLYANA

(Continued from page 4)

planted late as when planted early. This may permit earlier combining.

It is recommended that Earlyana be planted about May 20 in the northern-most part of the state and that the planting date be delayed one day from this date for each 10 miles south from the Michigan state line within the area of the state in which this variety is recommended. Hence in the latitude of Lafayette, Earlyana should not be planted before June 1 for best results.

Furthermore, if using an early maturing variety like Earlyana, and a mid-season variety like Dunfield on the same farm in north central and central Indiana it would be good practice to seed the mid-season variety first and follow later with the early-maturing one.

Hay Yields

The limited hay yield tests which have been conducted with this new variety clearly indicate that the acre yield is from 20 to 30 percent less than the mid-season varieties like Dunfield or the later-maturing varieties like Kingwa when seeded at the usual date for planting these varieties.

— s b d —

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACTS OF CON- GRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912, AND MARCH 3, 1933

Of The Soybean Digest, published monthly at Hudson, Iowa, for October 1, 1943.

State of Iowa | ss.
County of Blackhawk

Before me, a notary public in and for the State and county aforesaid, personally appeared Geo. M. Strayer, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Editor of The Soybean Digest, and that the fol-

lowing is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management, etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1933, embodied in section 537, Postal Laws and Regulations, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are:

Publisher: The American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

Editor: Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.
Managing Editor: Kent Pellett, Hudson, Iowa.

Business Manager: Geo. M. Strayer, Hudson, Iowa.

2. That the owner is: The American Soybean Association, Hudson, Iowa.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: None.

4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

GEO. M. STRAYER.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 11th day of October, 1943.

MARGARET E. McDOWELL.

(My commission expires July 4, 1945.)

One Way to Conserve SOYBEAN PRODUCTS

Today, when conservation of vital soybean products is a matter of national concern, you owe it to your fellow countrymen to safeguard your shipments in every way possible.

Take no chances with bags of mediocre quality. Chase commends to you its sturdy Chase Test cotton fabric—a heavy-duty,

tight-weave material made to take a lot of buffeting around.

Bags of Chase Test are made in all standard sizes—perfectly printed as you wish. Send for samples.

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Why allow rats to destroy poultry and foodstuffs? RAT-RUIN, a red squill product made according to U. S. Department of Agriculture formulas, will eliminate 90% of that loss.

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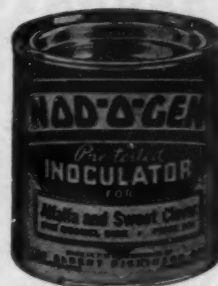
Also packed in bushel, half bushel, and one-fourth bushel baskets for quantity users. Write for prices.

Address Orders and Inquiries to

**Dept. FH - The Soybean Digest
Hudson, Iowa**

NO MUSS---READY TO USE

CHECK Your Nodules



... those knots on soybean roots. Many nodules indicate the plants are getting Nitrogen from the air ... producing rich feed and building up the soil. Absence of nodules points to "soil robbers."

If you have few nodules or none at all, you badly need Nod-O-Gen on your next crop. Even if you have an abundance of nodules, it is good insurance ... and the cheapest kind of insurance ... to inoculate every year.

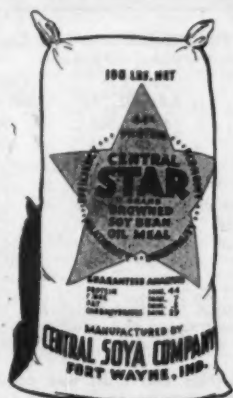
Farm Laboratory Division

THE ALBERT DICKINSON COMPANY

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NOD-O-GEN

The Pre-tested Inoculator



**CENTRAL
STAR BRAND
44%
SOYBEAN
OIL MEAL**

MORE . . . More soybeans — more eggs, more milk, more meat! Soybean oil meal, and soybean oil are now a matter of defense production and we must work accordingly. A big job ahead for the grower and feeder, for the elevator, processor, feed manufacturer — a vital job that must be done well.

Soybeans hold a double value for the grower-feeder — a good cash crop, and a major source of protein for feeds.

Growers and feeders in the areas served by our plants will find us prepared — to handle their increased acreage of beans, and to furnish them with properly balanced feeds for increasing growth and production in livestock and poultry.



A Basic Source of Vegetable Protein

in Master Mix Feeds and Concentrates

CENTRAL SOYA CO., INC., and McMILLEN FEED MILLS

MILLS: DECATUR, IND., and GIBSON CITY, ILL.

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41%
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Edwal LABORATORIES, INC.

Official Chemists for National Soybean Processors Ass'n.

ANALYSIS OF SOYBEANS AND PRODUCTS

Dept. S, 732 Federal St., Chicago 5, Illinois

WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE and CAIRO, ILLINOIS

Analysis of Soybeans and Products

Official Chemists for National Soybean Processors Association

USE FULTON Quality COTTON BAGS... A

PLUS VALUE... Sturdy and Strong
They Can Be Reused

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Specify FULTON
for soybeans and
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IN THE MARKETS

● **SOYBEAN INSPECTIONS.** Inspected receipts of soybeans dropped sharply in August, with the quality materially lower than that of the July inspections, reports to the Food Distribution Administration show. Inspected receipts in August totaled only 1,818 cars compared with 4,622 cars in July, with 45 percent grading Sample in August compared with 35 percent the preceding month. Only 37 percent of the August receipts graded No. 3 or better compared with 49 percent in July and 64 percent in August 1942. Of the August receipts, 1,733 cars or 95 percent of the total inspections classed as Yellow. Inspected receipts for the 11 months of the current season totaled 73,255 cars compared with 44,614 cars for the corresponding months last year. Forty-eight percent graded No. 3 or better this season compared with 81 percent the previous year.

Inspections of soybeans in August included the equivalent of about 9 cars inspected as truck lot receipts.

Period	Total Car Lots				
1942-43	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Missouri	Ohio
Oct. 1-15.....	3,752	702	370	75	536
Oct. 16-31.....	6,118	718	1,117	117	1,893
Nov. 1-15.....	1,554	229	596	112	716
Nov. 16-30.....	1,866	245	289	158	406
Dec. 1-15.....	1,060	331	188	319	386
Dec. 16-31.....	813	431	267	674	604
Jan. 1-15.....	684	362	202	274	381
Jan. 16-31.....	484	294	177	438	320
Feb. 1-15.....	1,132	168	219	593	218
Feb. 16-28.....	994	141	227	367	201
Mar. 1-15.....	2,138	182	486	429	245
Mar. 16-31.....	1,505	149	421	525	190
Apr. 1-15.....	1,685	189	296	446	126
Apr. 16-30.....	1,541	214	220	40	260
May 1-15.....	1,704	180	281	44	221
May 16-31.....	1,363	187	275	67	252
June 1-15.....	1,280	188	238	39	423
June 16-30.....	973	215	248	125	129
July 1-15.....	1,230	229	167	184	467
July 16-31.....	910	131	124	127	436
Aug. 1-15.....	595	59	75	45	161
Aug. 16-31.....	476	55	22	29	90
Sept. 1-15.....	387	47	27	10	45
Sept. 16-30.....	435	57	37	12	39
Total for year.....	34,679	5,703	6,569	5,249	8,745

● **WAR FOOD ADMINISTRATION PURCHASES.** For Lend-Lease, territorial emergency, Red Cross and other purposes, in pounds.

Commodity	August	Jan. 1 to Aug. 31, '43	Cumulative since 3 15 41
Oleomargarine.....	304,992	61,616,502	158,763,231
Shortening.....	510,800	61,195,904	106,656,451
Salad Oils.....	—	—	1,020,000
Soybean Oil.....	—	21,783,500	39,108,862
Soybean Pellets.....	—	400,000	—
Soya Beans.....	—	1,200,000	52,180,000
Soya Flour.....	—	68,160,000	97,926,500
Soya Grits.....	—	48,800,000	109,090,000
Soya Sauce (cases).....	—	—	312

● **FATS AND OILS.** The revised price schedule, which has controlled dealings in fats and oils has been rearranged and codified into a maximum price regulation, with a few minor changes, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

Revised Price Schedule No. 53 (Fats and Oils) was codified and rearranged into Maximum Price Regulation No. 53 (Fats and Oils). The new maximum price regulation became effective August 14. Article V covers soybean oil.

● **OIL CONSUMER.** Changes in the proportions of primary fats and oils used in the manufacture of shortening in 1942 reflect the scarcity of imported oils, the relative abundance of soybean oil, and low prices for lard and other animal fats in relation to vegetable oils during most of the year, reports Bureau of Agricultural Economics in June **Fats and Oils Situation.** Use of soybean oil increased to 336 million pounds, and accounted for 26 percent of all fats and oils used. Use of lard and rendered pork fat rose to 62 million pounds, nearly 5 percent of the total.

● **STANDARD SHORTENING SHIPMENTS.** By members of Institute of Shortening Mfgs., Inc.
Week ending September 4, lbs..... 10,333,185
Week ending September 11..... 8,788,564
Week ending September 18..... 11,688,378
Week ending September 25..... 11,127,774

● **STOCKS.** Stocks of soybeans in commercial storage as reported by Agricultural Marketing Administration in bushels: Sept. 14, 926,142; Sept. 21, 834,142; Sept. 28, 785,142; Oct. 5, 735,142. Approximately 61.2 percent of available commercial storage was filled Oct. 2.

SOYBEAN DIGEST

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

• **SOYBEAN PURCHASES.** The War Food Administration has announced the issuance of two orders covering restrictions on purchases and use of soybeans and cottonseed. The orders, Commodity Credit Corporation Orders No. 6 and 7, became effective Sept. 17.

CCC order 6 specifically provides that no processor shall purchase, accept delivery of, or use soybeans of the 1943 crop except under contract with the Commodity Credit Corporation or as otherwise authorized by CCC.

Order No. 6 prohibits any manufacturer or seed dealer from purchasing or accepting delivery of soybeans of the 1943 crop in a quantity greater than his manufacturing or sales requirements for the period ending October 10, 1944. Officials stated that it is essential that the entire 1943 crop be utilized before that date, that if some persons accumulate supplies to carry them beyond that date, other users of soybeans may be forced to shut down in the meantime, and less oil, meal, and other soybean products will become available for use during the 1943-44 marketing year.

As a means of preventing the purchase and holding of soybeans for speculative purposes, Order No. 6 prohibits any country shipper from having on hand at any time after March 31, 1944, a quantity of soybeans in excess of that which he has contracted to sell to processors, manufacturers, seed dealers, or CCC, plus the quantity of soybeans purchased by him during the immediately preceding 30 days or 2,000 bushels of soybeans, whichever is the greater. It also prohibits other persons from acquiring soybeans in excess of the quantity required to fill orders from processors, manufacturers, seed dealers or CCC, or to meet planting requirements.

Order No. 6 prohibits any person from purchasing or accepting delivery of soybeans in whole or ground form for use as, or manufacture into, feed or fertilizer.

• **OIL MEAL ORDER REVISED.** The War Food Administration has issued a revision of Food Production Order No. 9 to facilitate the distribution and use of oilseed meal and cake for livestock feeding during the 1943-44 season, effective October 1, 1943. The revision restricts shipments, sales, and inventories, and authorizes the Director of Food Production to require the setting aside of approximately 20 percent of the monthly production of cottonseed, soybean, peanut, and linseed oil meal for distribution as directed by him. The director is authorized also to designate areas into which oilseed meals may not be shipped from mills outside these areas where he determines that transportation facilities would be conserved and the meals distributed more equitably by making deliveries from mills within the designated areas. The order provides that no cottonseed processor shall sell or agree to sell in less than carload lots a greater percentage of his total production from Aug. 1, 1943, to July 31, 1944, than he sold in less than carlots during the preceding 2 years, or 50 percent of his 1943-44 production — whichever is greater. The order prohibits the sale of soybean flour and soybean grits for use as feed. As in the original and amended order, dealers and mixed feed manufacturers are limited to a 15-day supply of meal and cake, and feeders to a 30-day supply.

• **WFA DROUGHT PROGRAM.** The War Food Administration has designated 220 counties in seven southwestern states as drought counties and announced first details of an emergency program to maintain livestock and dairy production in the stricken area. Feed users in the designated drought area, covering the entire state of Arkansas, most of Oklahoma, and contiguous counties in Texas, Kansas, Missouri, Tennessee and Mississippi, are being given preference by the Commodity Credit Corporation in orders for feed wheat. As soon as the 1943 crop of soybeans becomes available, CCC will ship soybeans into the drought area for crushing, in order to supplement the supply of protein feed normally derived from cottonseed.

• **CRUDE VEGETABLE OILS.** WFA has suspended restrictions on delivery of crude cottonseed, peanut, soybean, and corn oils to refiners for the calendar quarter beginning October 1, to facilitate the movement of these oils during the new crushing season. Authorizations for delivery to industrial users will continue to be obtained from the Food Distribution Administration. Crushing of the 1943 oil seed crops will be seasonably heavy in October, November, and December. In that period crude oil production will be greatly in excess of commercial consumption. Refiners should experience no difficulty in obtaining current requirements.

• **FATS AND OILS TO RUSSIA.** The War Food Administration has reported that deliveries of edible fats and oils to representatives of Soviet Russia during the first 7 months of 1943 totaled 264,000,000 pounds. Vegetable oils, mainly linseed oil, constituted by far the most important single item — 158,000,000 pounds. Also included was lard, 38,000,000 pounds; shortening, 25,000,000; butter, 17,000,000; oleomargarine, 12,000,000; tallow, 12,000,000; and oleo oil, 2,000,000 pounds. Most of the butter and oleomargarine go to the army and to hospitals.

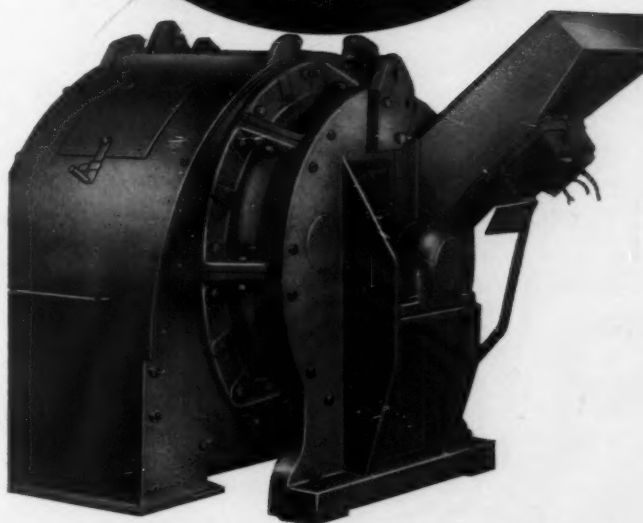
• **ADHESIVES IN PLYWOOD.** Adhesives used in manufacturing commercial grades of hardwood plywood are becoming increasingly critical, reports OWI. Casein, urea, resins, and tapioca flour are controlled by WPB orders and every effort should be made to conserve adhesives.

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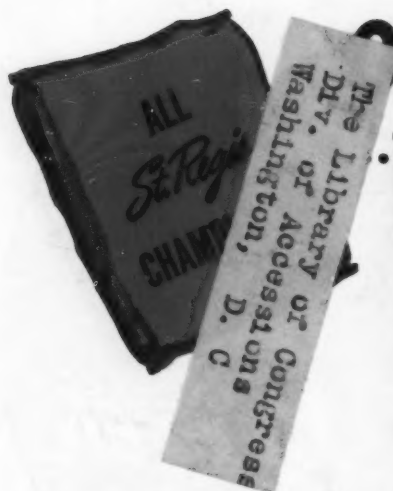
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ONE HAS WHAT IT TAKES TO LICK YOUR PACKAGING PROBLEMS

To meet the stepped-up demands of victory production, packaging equipment must show plenty of fight. But it's certainly poor economy — and unpatriotic — to draft bantam weight or even welter weight equipment for a heavy weight packaging bout. Now more than ever expert and unbiased advice is required on every packaging problem.

St. Regis promotes no particular one of their three championship packaging systems. All are decisive "winners" in their separate fields. Each has demonstrated its ability to deliver the final knockout to the specific packaging problems it was designed to solve. If you pack in 25 to 100 lb. units, baggable in custom-built Multiwall Paper Bags, one of the following packaging systems can save you time, money and manpower.

VALVE PACK — Maximum Production With Minimum Labor is assured with the St. Regis Valve Pack System. Automatic Packing Machines (Belt, Screw or Impeller type) preweigh your product and propel it into self-closing, valve type Multiwall Paper Bags. For free-flowing products Gravity Type Packers are used.

SEWN PACK — Economy, Efficiency and Speed are the principal features of the St. Regis Sewn Pack System. Automatic sewing machines,



applying a bound-over tape and filter cord, sew through all plies of the bag. Uniformly excellent, sift proof closures recommend this system.

TIED PACK — Economy Closure for Moderate Production best describes the St. Regis Wire Tied Pack System. No automatic machinery is required with this system, enabling open mouth bags to be closed efficiently and quickly. A hand twisting tool

constitutes the entire equipment for effecting the securely tied closure around the neck of the bag.

For the correct answer to any paper bag packaging problem consult a St. Regis Packaging Engineer. His technical background and familiarity with the packaging requirements of your industry equip him to give expert assistance in the selection and installation of the packaging system best suited to your needs. Such a consultation can be easily arranged today by phone, wire — or letter.



St. Regis Bags have 3 to 6 independent walls of tough kraft paper fabricated in tube form, one within the other, so each bears its share of the load. Chemical and physical properties of product determine number and weight of kraft and special sheets.

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